

A new species of Lycaenidae (Lepidoptera), *Horaga sohmai*, from Sulawesi, Indonesia

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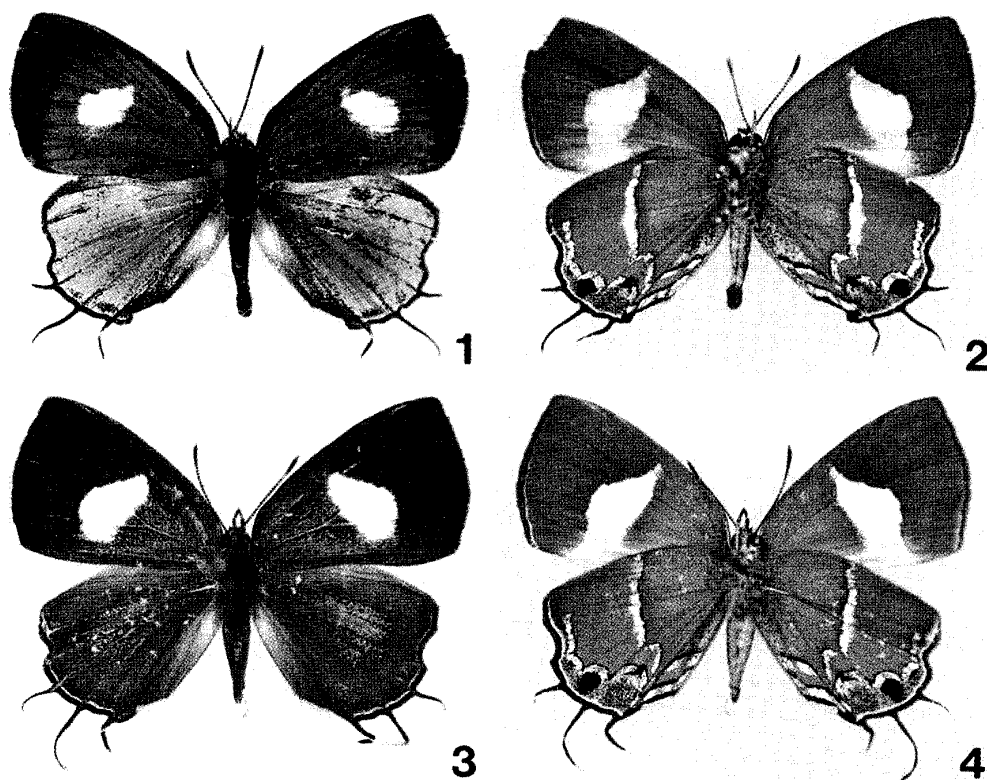
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Abstract A new species of Lycaenidae, *Horaga sohmai*, is described and illustrated from Sulawesi, Indonesia.

Key words Lycaenidae, *Horaga*, new species, Sulawesi, Indonesia, taxonomy.

Horaga sohmai sp. n. (Figs 1–5)

Wing contour. Forewing with the costa slightly arched; apex subacute; termen evenly convex; dorsum slightly hollowed in the centre, then somewhat convex towards the base; recumbent bristle hair tuft arising from the dorsum in the male. Hindwing with the costa strongly arched near the base, then almost straight in the male, but slightly arched in whole length in the female; termen remarkably concave between veins 4–6; filamentous tails at veins 1b, 2 and 3; tornal lobe small; inner margin excavated above the lobe, then arched.



Figs 1–4. *Horaga sohmai* sp. n. 1. ♂, holotype, upperside. 2. Ditto, underside. 3. ♀, paratype, upperside. 4. Ditto, underside.

♂. Upperside: Forewing with the ground colour brilliant cobalt blue tinged with violet in a side light; black broad marginal border 4 mm at apex to 0.5 mm at dorsum; a large white discal patch at the cell-end extending to vein 2. Hindwing with the ground colour lustrous azure; a secondary sexual brand associated with a hair tuft on the forewing dorsum extending from the costa to upper half of the cell; ash grey broad costal border beyond the brand turning black towards the apex; black marginal border very thin; obscure black markings at the submarginal area of spaces 1b and 2; tornal lobe and the tornal area of the abdominal hold scattered with scales of the ground azure; tails at the end of veins 1b, 2 and 3 black tipped with white. Cilia white, except with the fuscous mid-termen of the forewing.

Underside: Both wings with the ground colour ochreous brown rather paler in the basal half but deeper in the outer half, with a faint greener shade. Forewing with a broad white discal band tapering towards the costal area, which reaches vein 10; margin dark brown, lower half of which is inwardly edged with linear white. Hindwing with a slightly arched gold discal band running from the costa, turned to white from vein 6 to vein 4, excavated from vein 2 to vein 1b, then directed to the middle of the inner margin, and the last portion of it interiorly edged with thready black; a gold submarginal band running from vein 6, which is more or less straight from vein 6 to vein 4, bent inwards from vein 4 to vein 3, shifted basad from vein 3 to vein 2, much more shifted from vein 2 to vein 1b, then attached to the inner margin, and the last portion of it being parallel to the end portion of the discal band; tornal pale grey area dusted with black scales; large black spots in space 2 and a smaller one on the lobe; one black marking located on the submarginal band mentioned above in space 1b; margin dark brown interiorly edged with linear white over its whole length; the basal dorsal area white, which is dusted with black scales.

Antennae black, narrowly ringed with white, and with club tipped with dark orange. Palpi long. Eyes smooth.

Male genitalia (Fig. 5). Overall length excluding phallus 2.1 mm; vinculum stout; uncus lobes normal and truncated; brachium nearly symmetrical and of simple shape, ending in a point; valvae basally of uniform width, distal quarter curved and tapering abruptly to the tip, not projecting beyond uncus and not sinuate, and densely covered on their inner faces with

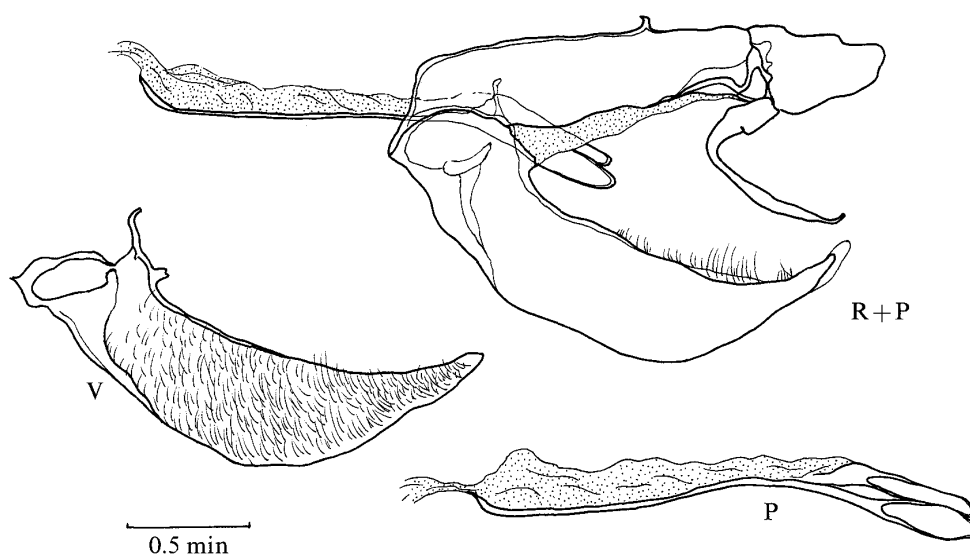


Fig. 5. Male genitalia of *Horaga sohmai* sp. n., ♂ genitalia, holotype. R+P: ring with valva, and phallus, lateral view. P: phallus, lateral view. V: right valva, inner view.

a vesture of fine hairs; costa elongated and projected; phallus 2 mm; suprazonal sheath 1.5 mm.

♀. Upperside: Forewing with the ground colour cobalt blue, slightly tinged with violet, which is much reduced and restricted to the basal dorsal area; a discal white patch much developed and its bottom reaching the middle of space 1b; fuscous costal and marginal borders much developed, which are expanding to the discal patch. Hindwing with the ground colour lustrous azure much reduced and restricted to the discal area; margin fuscous brown interiorly edged with linear greyish white; the costa and the basal area of the abdominal hold whitish; otherwise slightly pale fuscous brown.

Underside: As in the male, but the discal band on the hindwing rather narrower.

Forewing length. ♂, 15 mm. ♀, 15.5 mm.

Holotype. ♂, Palopo, S. Sulawesi, 21 Aug. 1988, preserved in Mr Kunihiro Sohma Collection (Karuizawa/Nagano). Paratypes. 1 ♀, Palopo, S. Sulawesi, 21 Aug. 1988, preserved in the same location as holotype; 1 ♂, Mt Tambusisi, C. Sulawesi, 25 June 1995, preserved in Mr Yasuo Seki Collection (Shibuya-ku/Tokyo).

Remarks. Apparently the present new species is closely allied to *H. amethysta* H.H. Druce, 1903 in bearing the second sexual brand on the upperside of the hindwing in the male and rather similar pattern of the markings on the underside of both sexes. Cowan (1966) figured peculiarly featured male genitalia of *H. amethysta isna* from Nias. But those of the nominate subspecies from Borneo are similar to those of the present new species rather than those of ssp. *isna*. It is quite possible that *isna* is a distinct species, but systematic status needs further examination.

Reliable distinctions which serve to distinguish the present new species from *H. amethysta*, are as follows:

- (1) Upperside: in ♂, the ground colour is quite different in the two wings as mentioned above, while in *amethysta* it is uniformly dark purple blue.
- (2) Upperside: in both sexes, forewing discal white patch is much more developed than that of any races of *amethysta*.
- (3) Genitalia: in ♂, valvae are broad and abruptly tapered to the end, while in *amethysta* they are slender and evenly tapered to the end.

The name of this new species is dedicated to Mr Kunihiro Sohma who discovered this species from Sulawesi, Indonesia.

Acknowledgement

I express my gratitude to Mr Kunihiro Sohma (Karuizawa/Nagano) for his kind permission to study the specimens here described and I am indebted to Messrs Yusuke Takanami (Musashino/Tokyo) and Yoshinobu Uémura (Toyosato Museum of Entomology/Ibaraki) for their kind advice.

Reference

- Cowan, C. F., 1966. The Indo-Oriental Horagini. *Bull. Br. Mus. nat. Hist. (Ent.)* **18** (14): 103-141.

摘 要

スラウェシ産ミツオシジミ *Horaga* 属の 1 新種 (長田志朗)

インドネシア・スラウェシ島南部及び中部で得られたミツオシジミ属の 1 新種, *Horaga sohmai* を記載した. 本種は同島で活躍されていた相馬州彦氏によって発見されたものである. 本種は♂後翅表面に性標を備える点, 及び♂ゲニタリアが良く似ている点で *Horaga amethysta* H.H. Druce, 1903 に近縁と考えられるが, ♂表面地色の青色は光沢がありしかも前後翅のコントラストが強い特異な色調であるため, 翅斑紋のみで *H. amethysta* をはじめ本属の他種との識別は極めて容易である. ♀は本属の中に表面の翅斑紋がよく似た種が存在するので, 識別には裏面斑紋, 色相などを慎重に比較する必要がある. ただし, スラウェシ島からは現在までに本種と混同の恐れのある種は発見されていない. なお, Cowan (1966) は *H. amethysta* のニアス産亜種 *isna* の♂ゲニタリアを図示したが, ボルネオ産原名亜種のそれと比較すると *isna* はかなり特化しており *amethysta* の亜種とするよりは独立種の可能性の方が高いと考えられる. ただし, 現在までに *isna* の標本を所見する機会が無かったのでこの問題については将来の課題としたい.

(Accepted February 25, 2001)